

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

## SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

### KEYNSHAM

### RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT

FOR THE

✻ YEAR 1897. ✻



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17, WHITE LADIES' ROAD,

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

*January, 1898.*

*To the Keynsham Rural District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report, dealing with the Sanitary history of your district during the past twelve months. Following my usual custom, I have dealt with various matters under certain heads.

The character of the district, its configuration and geology were fully dealt with in my annual Report for 1894, and I have nothing to add thereto.

There has, however, been yet another change of area, a considerable portion—estimated by the Bristol Boundaries Committee at 500 acres—of the Parish of Brislington having been absorbed by the City of Bristol. This part is thickly populated, but I have dealt with this loss of population under the head of Statistics.

### **Sewerage and Excrement Disposal :—**

The system of sewerage at Brislington has worked satisfactorily, causing no trouble ; nor have there, as far as I know, been any complaints of smells from the ventilating shafts, as there have been in previous years. Several small extensions, to accommodate new houses, amounting to about half-a-mile of sewers, have been made on the Sandy Park Estate. On the Grove Estate extension has also had to be made—the total length of new sewers laid in Brislington during the twelve months

being 3100 yards. Nothing has been done in the matter of the replacement of the ditch near Hoskins & Day's Nursery by a proper outfall sewer, for the Bristol Corporation sent no reply as to whether the proposed plan would meet their views. This ditch is now in the City of Bristol and will have to be dealt with by the City Authorities.

In Keynsham Town 590 yards of properly constructed sewers have been laid on the west side of Temple Street, and all the houses on that side of the street as also in part of High Street, have now been connected to it. This sewer joins that in the Labbott and runs on down Bath Hill.

With regard to the question of a general sewerage scheme for the whole town:—as stated in my last annual, your Council had plans prepared for a complete scheme, including works for purification, and had applied for a provisional order to acquire the necessary land. Unfortunately, there was a slight informality in the application and the provisional order could not be obtained. In December last your Council again applied for a provisional order for the acquirement of five acres of land on Keynsham Hams, so that in all probability action in this matter, which has, as explained above, been unavoidably delayed so far, will become possible in 1898.

Your Council have also had plans prepared for a sewerage scheme for the village of Whitchurch, but the difficulties of the matter render the cost prohibitive. The dry privy is the best means at present of dealing with this village.

In the rest of the district—the rural parts where sewers are impossible—the general method of dealing with excremental matter remains much the same as in former years. More constant inspection, as now carried out, the more frequent cleansing of cess-pits, with the substitution of dry privies (of which 100 have been constructed during the year) wherever possible, and advice as to dealing with slop water, have led to some improvement, and will as time goes on still further remove the faulty conditions once so prevalent.

## **Scavenging:—**

There has been little, if any, alteration in the conditions of accumulation or removal noted in former years. At Brislington the removal of house refuse, under contract, has been continued. I must repeat that periodical removal, by your Council, of house refuse in Keynsham Town is necessary and should be undertaken.

## **Water Supply:—**

During the year 8 new\* and 45 old houses have been supplied with Company's water; 2 wells have been closed; and I have analysed samples from 34 wells, of which 26 were contaminated with sewage, 8 with vegetable matter or surface water, and none were absolutely free from pollution. Ten of the sewage-polluted wells (all in Whitchurch) were ordered to be closed by the Justices, but there being as yet no alternative supply, they remain open until such can be obtained. In the other cases of sewage pollution Company's water has been laid on, except in one or two still outstanding. Where vegetable or other pollution was found, the owners have been required to cleanse and protect the wells.

A great deal of attention has been directed to the water supply of the village of Whitchurch; about 30 samples from wells, besides those 10 or more sent to me for analysis, have been referred to the Bath City Analyst and in nearly all cases the water was found to be polluted and unfit for domestic use. The Bristol Water Works Company have been more than once approached as to their willingness and ability to furnish a house supply, but no arrangement has yet been possible. An attempt to find water near the village, so as to obtain an independent supply, is now being made. As soon as a pure one is obtained steps will be taken to close the polluted wells. The supply to part of the village by the Bristol Water Company's stand-pipes has continued satisfactory.

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\* This figure does not represent the whole number of new houses in the district supplied this year with Company's water, but only those in that portion of the district to which building bye-laws do not apply; where the bye-laws are in force water mains exist, and all new houses have Company's water.



The shortness of water at the village of Northstoke, mentioned in my last annual, as occurring in 1896, has not this year been complained of.

The water supplies at Swineford, Saltford, Corston, Priston, Burnett, Keynsham, and Brislington, so far as they are public, continue satisfactory.

### **Infectious Diseases :—**

There has been comparatively little infectious disease in your district during the past twelve months. Scarlet Fever, which was widely epidemic at the end of 1896, has during 1897 resumed its ordinary sporadic character, and there has been nothing in the nature of a severe outbreak of any other infectious disease.

1.—SMALLPOX :—No case notified.

2.—SCARLET FEVER.—The cases of this disease, during the first quarter of the year, viz. : 7, show an abrupt drop from the large epidemic number (56) occurring in the last quarter of 1896, and the measures of removal, disinfection, etc., enforced during the end of 1896 and after, appear to have had a direct influence in checking the epidemic. Of the 7 cases in the first quarter of '97 four were in Keynsham Town (two in one family, and one of these died) ; two were in separate families at Brislington (one of these was removed to Hospital) ; and the seventh was at Newton-St.-Loe,—six families in all were affected.

During the second quarter 10 cases were notified, of which 8 occurred in Whitchurch village in 3 families, 4 cases, with one death, being in one family, and 2 in each of the others ; the remaining 2 cases were at Chewton Keynsham, and I have reason to believe that they were a direct result of, and extension from, the Whitchurch cases. During the third quarter 6 cases arose, 1 being in Brislington ; the other 5 at Newton St. Loe, and 3 of these were in 1 family.

The fourth quarter shows a larger number of cases, viz. : 17, but this total is chiefly due to two large family groups of 7 and 5 cases respectively. The family group of 7 was in Whitchurch village where one other case also

occurred. The family group of 5 was at Brislington ; two cases were at Saltford in separate families ; and two in one house at Keynsham.

The whole year produced 40 cases, with two deaths : percentage of deaths to cases—5 %. There appears little worthy of special mention in the above cases, save the fact that home isolation has once more been shown to be unreliable, even where plenty of house-room is available and a special nurse engaged, for both these conditions existed in the family at Whitchurch, where seven cases arose at such intervals, one after the other, as to show infection from the previous case. In this instance the infection was imported from a school at Knowle. It was also found necessary in one instance at Saltford to serve notice, under Sec. 6, Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890, to deliver up articles for disinfection, as a request for their removal was refused. Even the formal notice failed to move the owner, and he was summoned before the Justices and fined £5, the penalty to be reduced to £2 if the articles were disinfected within three days. This had the desired effect of causing him to surrender them.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—One case of Diphtheria was notified from the village of Whitchurch in January ; there were serious sewage and manure nuisances on the premises, which have since been rectified. The freedom of your district from this disease still remains marked : during the five years, 1893 to 1897 inclusive, there have only been six cases notified, and not one of them has died.

4.—TYPHUS FEVER.—No case.

5.—ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.—No cases were notified till November, when one was reported from Brislington—a girl of 20, who had come home from service in a house at Clifton, where there had been other cases due to infected milk, and there is no doubt she contracted the disease from the same source. A little later in November another case occurred at Brislington, that of a boy who went there on a visit from Bristol, his mother and sister both being down with Enteric

Fever in Bristol. He sickened so soon after his arrival as to leave no doubt that he brought the disease with him from home. He was removed to Bristol General Hospital, and has since died there: his death, however, is not credited to your district.

A third case occurred at Brislington in December, the cause of which remains obscure, though there is some little reason to think it may also have been contracted in Bristol.

A fourth case was notified from Keynsham Town in December. This was a domestic servant who was removed to the Bristol General Hospital, and thence, a few days later, to the Scarlet Fever Hospital, where she has peeled freely, so that this was probably not a case of Enteric Fever, but Scarlet Fever only. Thus there has been no case arising from causes belonging to your district.

During the last eight years, 1890 to 1897 inclusive, 36 cases of Enteric Fever have occurred in your district with a yearly incidence varying from 0 (in 1895) to 10 in 1892; the yearly average of cases has been 4·5, there have only been two deaths (none at all for the last four years), and of the 36 at least 5 are known to have had an origin unconnected with your district.

6.—MEASLES.—This is not among the notifiable diseases, and, as far as I know, has been entirely absent during the year; at all events, there has been no death due to it. This is the second year in succession without a death from Measles.

7.—WHOOPIING COUGH.—Two deaths, both of children under two months old, were registered during the first quarter, one at Brislington and one at Saltford. I do not know that there has been any special prevalence of this disease during the year.

8.—PUERPERAL FEVER.—Three cases were notified. One of these, at Brislington, was a woman shortly expecting confinement, two of whose children were suffering from Scarlet Fever. Both the woman and her husband were warned of the danger to her, and the



removal of their children to Hospital was offered and urged, but was obstinately refused. The woman was confined, contracted Puerperal Fever, and died.

The other two cases were at the Keynsham Workhouse, and both died. The first of these occurred in October, the second in December. This second woman was not confined in the same room as the first, nor were any appliances used for the two cases alike, and a different nurse attended the second case. The drainage of the Workhouse requires re-arrangement, and will be shortly taken in hand. Whether there is any question of cause and effect here it is difficult to decide. The Guardians have, however, very wisely decided that until the sanitary arrangements are put in order, all lying-in cases will be provided for outside the House.

9.—**ERYSIPELAS.**—Nine cases were notified as against 13 last year. There was no special feature of interest attached to any of them, and they all recovered.

The usual precautions of disinfection, etc., were taken in dealing with infectious cases.

10.—**INFLUENZA.**—No single death has been, directly or indirectly, attributed to Influenza, which, at all events as a factor essentially affecting the health of your district, has been entirely absent during the past year.

11.—**DIARRHŒA.**—7 Deaths were due to Diarrhœa, of which 6 were those of infants and one of a person over 5 years of age. I have no reason to believe any of these cases were in any way infectious; they were probably due to improper feeding, yet they have to be included in the zymotic deaths, and make up the larger portion of the zymotic rate.

### **Isolation Hospital:—**

The Hospital continued in occupation for the treatment of Scarlet Fever up to April 22nd, and proved most useful in limiting the epidemic of the latter part of 1896. It had been in occupation for six months continuously, and, when the last case left, was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and is ready for emergency.

It has been decided to revarnish the inside of the wards, etc., and to paint the inside of the disinfecting house, ambulance house, and mortuary.

### **Ambulance :—**

This vehicle is still in good repair, and ready for immediate use whenever required.

### **Disinfector :—**

The number of articles passed through the steam disinfector this year is 1153, a falling off of 302 from the figures of 1896 : but the total notifications in 1897 were only half those of 1896, so that the number of articles dealt with shows an increase per notified case : that is, that more steam disinfection was done than in previous years.

### **Notification Act :—**

The cases notified have been—Smallpox 0, Scarlet Fever 40, Diphtheria 1, Membranous Croup 0, Typhus Fever 0, Enteric or Typhoid Fever 4, Continued Fever 0, Relapsing Fever 0, Puerperal Fever 3, Cholera 0, Erysipelas 9. Total 57.

### **Statistics :—**

Acreage of District—20,447 acres, to November.

Acreage of District—19,947 acres, since November.

Population (census 1891)—7,292.

Population (estimated to middle of 1897)—7,458.

The *Deaths* from all causes registered during the year were 117, as compared with 144 in 1896, 132 in 1895, 85 in 1894, 119 in 1893, and 120 in 1892. The 117 deaths among the estimated population (7458) give a *Death Rate* of 15·68 for the year. Ten deaths were however registered in your district among persons not belonging thereto. This reduces the total deaths among your population to 107, and the *Death Rate* for your district to 14·34. In 1896 this rate was 18·09 ; 16·61 in 1895 ; 11·5 in 1894 ; 16·19 in 1893 ; 16·39 in 1892 ; 17·82 in 1891 ; and 18·02 in 1890. The rate for 1896 (14·34) compares favourably with the average rate for the preceding seven years, which is 16·37.

The following Table gives the average number of deaths from various classes of disease for the six years, 1891 to 1896 inclusive ; also the average number of persons dying at certain age periods during the same six years ; beneath these averages are placed the actual numbers dying from the same causes, and at the same age periods during 1897.

Average of 6 years 1891 to 1896.	Deaths from					Deaths			
	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis.	Zymotic Diseases.	All other Causes.	Under 1 year of age.	Under 5 years of age.	Between 5 and 65 years of age.	Over 65 years of age.
	24·1	15·1	6·0	5·1	65·1	18·5	28·3	42·6	46·1
1897	20	12	4	11	70	20	32	44	41

From the above Table it will be seen that the deaths from all the causes specified are below the average, except those from zymotic diseases and “all other causes.” The increase in the zymotic deaths is due chiefly to the large number of deaths from Diarrhœa (viz. 7), while over the number dying from “all other causes,” your Council can exercise little controlling influence. An excess of deaths over the average is also noticeable in each of the age groups given, except that from 65 upwards, where the number dying is below the average.

The *Births* registered during 1897 were 218, as compared with 228 in 1896 ; 211 in 1895 ; 212 in 1894 ; 208 in 1893 ; and 197 in 1892. The “natural increase of population” (*i.e.* excess of births over deaths) during the year is 101.

The *Birth Rate* for the year is 29·23 per 1000. This rate was 30·11 in 1896 ; 28·50 in 1895 ; 28·73 in 1894 ; 28·30 in 1893 ; 26·91 in 1892 ; 28·11 in 1891 ; and 25·21 in 1890. The rate for 1897 is thus seen to be higher than in any of the years given except 1896.

Zymotic diseases caused eleven deaths, viz. : two from Scarlet Fever, two from Whooping Cough, and seven from Diarrhœa. These deaths are equivalent to a *Zymotic Rate* of 1·47 per 1000 for the year. In 1896 this rate was 0·92 ; 0·54 in 1895 ; 0·27 in 1894 ; 0·95 in



1893 ; 0·82 in 1892 ; 0·82 in 1891 ; 0·81 in 1890. The Zymotic rate for the year 1897 is seen from the above to be considerably higher than in any of the other years given, but this increase is due to the larger number of deaths from Diarrhœa, which, though probably not infectious, but due to errors in infant feeding, have to be included in the rate. It is pleasing to be able to record that 1897 is the fourth year in succession without a death from Enteric Fever or Diphtheria.

Twenty children died under one year of age, giving a *Rate of Infant Mortality* of 91·74 per 1000 births ; but, excluding the death of one infant within but not belonging to your district, the rate for your district is 87·15—a fairly satisfactory rate, and one considerably below the average for the whole of England and Wales. In 1896 this rate was 96·49 ; 94·78 in 1895 ; 70·75 in 1894 ; 91·34 in 1893 ; 78·06 in 1892 ; 97·56 in 1891 ; and 112·9 in 1890.

### **Population :—**

In calculating the above rates I have used the population estimated in the usual manner to the middle of the year, and this notwithstanding the fact that since November a considerable population has been taken from your district by the extension of Bristol City. I think I am justified in using this population and not a decreased estimate, because, as stated in my last annual, “the large amount of building since the census year, 1891, has caused a very much more rapid increase of population than occurred in the intercensal period, 1881 to 1891.” Further a census of the part of Brislington still remaining in your district was taken in the latter part of the year by the Assistant Overseer, who ascertained the number of inhabited houses and allowed  $5\frac{1}{4}$  persons to each house, the result being that the population of the part still left was, on this basis, found to amount to 2076—nearly one-third of the whole estimated population. There has also not only been an increase by immigration in Brislington parish since 1891, but also in Keynsham parish, and I am therefore fully persuaded in my own mind that estimating the population in the usual way has hitherto given too small



a figure, and that even now, allowing for the population cut off this year, the estimated figure is too small.

Appended to this report are three tables. Table A is a table of deaths during the whole year, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities. Table B shows the estimated population, the number of births, and the new cases of infectious sickness coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the whole year. Table C shows the mortality from certain classes of diseases, and proportion to population, and to 1000 deaths.

### **General :—**

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.—Some improvement in premises at Whitchurch reported under this Act in 1896 has been made this last year. No premises have been reported as unfit for habitation during 1897.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.—A good deal of attention has been paid during the last two months to the condition of dairies, etc. ; all those in several of the parishes have been visited and inspected. This inspection will be continued throughout the district, and it is intended that the water supplies of all such premises as are not obtained from a public company shall be analyzed, and proceedings to obtain a pure supply taken where necessary. Some of these waters have already been analyzed and found impure.

The number of dairies, etc., inspected during the year is 100.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The usual inspection of these has been made : 13 have been inspected.

BYE-LAWS.—The Bye-laws made in 1896 for the periodical and more effectual cleansing of dry privies have this year come into operation. A set of bye-laws for control over the erection of new buildings in the more rural parts, where urban powers are not in force, has been submitted to the Local Government Board for sanction, and has been sent back to your Council for slight alteration. These Bye-laws when in force should

prove of benefit, as control over the structure, dryness, and drainage arrangements of new buildings, outside the area of Urban powers has been nil, though quite as necessary as inside that area.

### **Application for Formation of an Urban District for Keynsham :—**

An application was made early in the year to the Somerset County Council by the Keynsham Parish Council for the formation of part of the Parish into an Urban District. A local enquiry was held by the County Council on 21st May, and the member of that Council who held the enquiry presented his report of the proceedings at the County Council meeting in June, when it was determined, by a large majority, that the application be refused on account of the small population of the proposed district and for other reasons.

### **Legal Proceedings :—**

It has on several occasions this year been necessary to take legal proceedings. Early in the year a large quantity of town refuse was being tipped close to the high road at Brislington, to fill up a hollow on which houses were proposed to be built. After non-compliance with due notice a summons was issued and an order obtained to remove the collection in 14 days. On several occasions the owners of wells were summoned in order to obtain closure of the wells ; and a severe fine was inflicted on a householder for refusal to deliver over articles for disinfection after scarlet fever.

### **The Surveyor's Report :—**

From the Surveyor's Report (page 16) it will be seen that in the Parishes of Keynsham and Brislington 256 plans for new buildings were submitted during 1897. Of these 29 or 1 in 9, as against 1 in 3 in 1896, were rejected, while there were only 13 contraventions of Bye-laws and Regulations to 150 buildings commenced as compared with 59 to 133 buildings commenced in 1896. It is an evident and satisfactory fact that the necessity of compliance with the Bye-laws as to new

buildings is becoming impressed upon builders. During the year 151 drains have been connected to sewers, and 175 water closets have been constructed.

During the year the usual Quarterly Reports have been presented, also others on outbreaks of infectious disease, on various waters, etc. ; and my advice has been frequently sought on questions arising out of the ordinary duties of your Council.

Your Council may, I venture to say, look back upon the past year without regret. The powers already possessed for improving the sanitary condition of your district have been used with firmness and discretion, and fresh powers to deal with matters which hitherto could only be partially controlled have been applied for. Each year that passes sees, I think, a general improvement in the condition of your district.

In conclusion, I wish to thank my fellow officers for the ready help given me in carrying out my duties.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. HEAVEN,  
L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. Lond.,  
*Med. Officer of Health,*  
*Keynsham Rural Sanitary District.*

# \* SURVEYOR'S REPORT \*

## For 1897.

		Somerset.		Total.
		Brislington Parish.	Keynsham Parish.	
I.—NEW BUILDINGS.				
No. of Plans submitted...	...	245	11	256
No. of Plans approved ...	..	218	9	227
No. of Plans disapproved	..	27	2	29
No. of Buildings commenced	...	131	19	150
No. of Buildings completed	...	81	9	90
II.—DRAINS IN CONNECTION WITH NEW BUILDINGS.				
No. of Drains inspected	...	142	9	151
No. of Drains connected to sewers		142	9	151
No. of Drains connected to cesspools		0	0	0
No. of Water Closets constructed ...		163	12	175
No. of Earth Closets constructed	...	0	0	0
No. of Privies constructed	...	0	0	0
III.—DRAINS IN CONNECTION WITH OLD BUILDINGS RECONSTRUCTED.				
No. connected to Sewer	...	0	121	121
IV.—NEW STREETS.				
No. of Plans submitted...	...	7	0	7
No. of Plans approved ...	...	7	0	7
No. of Plans disapproved	...	0	0	0
No. of New Streets commenced	...	5	0	5
No. of New Streets finished	...	0	0	0



	Somerset		Total
	Brislington Parish	Keynsham Parish	
V.—SEWERS.			
Total length in yards of New Sewers laid during the year ... ..	3100	590	3690
VI.—CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.			
No. of Contraventions of Bye-laws reported to San. Auth. ...	6	3	9
No. of Regulations Contravened and Reported to San. Auth. ...	1	3	4
No. of Contraventions dealt with by Justices ... ..	0	0	0
No. of Contraventions standing over at the end of year ... ..	1	1	2

HENRY M. BENNETT,

*Surveyor.*

LIVERPOOL CHAMBERS,

CORN STREET, BRISTOL.

## INSPECTOR OF NUISANCE'S REPORT

For the Year 1897.

Keynsham,  
Somerset.

No. of Complaints received during the year .. ..				65	
No. of Houses, Premises, &c., inspected .. ..				89	
No. of Re-visits, to see that work has been carried out, or for other reasons .. ..				100	
<b>Results of Inspection</b>	{	No. of Orders issued for Sanitary Amendment of Houses or Premises .. ..			93
		No. of Houses or Premises cleansed, repaired, or whitewashed .. ..			107
		No. of Houses disinfected, or to which disinfectants were supplied .. ..			58
		No. of Infectious cases visited .. ..			57
<b>Sewers.</b>	{	No. of New Sewers laid down by the Authority .. ..			4
		No. of sewers cleansed or repaired .. ..			3
<b>House Drains</b>	{	No. repaired or cleansed .. ..			90
		No. relaid (piped) .. ..			91
		No. trapped or ventilated .. ..			90
		No. of New Pipe Drains laid .. ..			90
		No. of other New Drains laid out .. ..			Nil
<b>Privies, Cesspools, and W.C's.</b>	{	No. of Privies cleansed or reconstructed .. ..			49
		No. of Cesspools cleansed or reconstructed .. ..			49
		No. of Cesspools closed .. ..			54
		No. of New Privies or Cesspools .. ..			23
		No. of New W.C's. .. ..			50
		No. of Dry Privies constructed .. ..			100
<b>Water Supply.</b>	{	No. of Samples of Water taken .. ..			75
		No. of Wells closed .. ..			12
		No. of <i>Old</i> Houses supplied with Company's Water .. ..			45
		No. of New Wells .. ..			Nil
		No. of New Cisterns (soft water) .. ..			10
		No. of Wells or Cisterns cleansed or repaired .. ..			30
<b>New Houses.</b>	{	No. of New Houses certified as fit for habitation .. ..			12
		No. of such Houses supplied with Company's Water .. ..			8
		No. of such Houses supplied with Wells or Cisterns .. ..			4
No. of Dairies, &c., inspected .. ..				100	
No. of Bakehouses inspected .. ..				12	
No. of Slaughter-houses inspected .. ..				13	
No. of Factories inspected .. ..				3	
Overcrowding (cases of) reported .. ..				30	
,, ,, abated .. ..				30	
No. of Legal Proceedings .. ..				16	

(Signed) JOHN JAMES OLLIS, Assoc. Sanitary Institute,

*Inspector of Nuisances.*

\* The Inspector only certifies houses in those parts of the district where Building Bye-laws are not in force, so that 12 does not represent the total number of New Houses occupied during the year; the No. of W.C's applies to the same area only.

(A)

TABLE of DEATHS during the Year 1897, in the KEYNSHAM Rural District, classified according to

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities.  (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)  (a)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							(i)	MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
	At all Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards		Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	FEVERS.					Cholera	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Rheumatic Fever	Phthisis	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Heart Disease	*	Injuries	All other Diseases	TOTALS.
													Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal													
(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
KEYNSHAM ... ..	98	18	11	3	2	34	30	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	13	29	
WORKHOUSE ... ..	19	2	1	0	2	3	11	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	
TOTAL ... ..	117	20	12	3	4	37	41	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	14	32		
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.																														
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	10	1	...	...	1	2	6	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	

\* The heading of column 19 is left blank for the insertion of Influenza, or any other disease which it may be thought desirable to record.





(B)

*TABLE of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1897, in the KEYNSHAM Rural Sanitary District ; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births	Aged under 5 or over 5	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																
	Last Census	Estimated to middle of 1897.			Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Group	FEVERS.						Cholera	Erysipelas				Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Group	FEVERS.						Cholera	Erysipelas			
									Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Typhus										Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal							
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
(H) KEYNSHAM ... ..	7292	7458	218	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	11 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
WORKHOUSE ... ..	...	...	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
TOTALS ... ..	7292	7458	218	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	11 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District?—Yes. Since when?—November, 1891. Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. Mark (H) the locality in which such Hospital is situated ; and if not within the District, state where it is situated.—Keynsham Isolation Hospital.



**(C)****KEYNSHAM DISTRICT.**

*TABLE showing MORTALITY from certain Classes of Diseases,  
and Proportion to Population, and to 1000 Deaths.*

	Total Deaths.	Proportion to 1000 of Population.	Proportion to 1000 Deaths.
1.—Seven principal Zymotic Diseases ... ..	11	1'47	94'01
2.—Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis) ...	20	2'68	170'94
3.—Phthisis, and other Tubercular Diseases... ..	7	0'93	59'82
4.—Wasting Diseases of Children under 5 years of age...	6	0'80	51'28
5.—Convulsive Diseases of Children under 5 years of age	3	0'40	25'64
6.—Cancer ... ..	8	1'07	68'37
7.—Accident ... ..	6	0'80	51'28
8.—Suicide ... ..	0	0'0	0'0
9.—Influenza ... ..	0	0'0	0'0

**NOTES.**

- 1.—Includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever, and Diarrhœa.
- 3.—Includes Phthisis, Tubercular Meningitis and Peritonitis, General Tuberculosis, Scrofula, Rickets and Tabes.
- 4.—Includes Marasmus, Debility, Want of Breast Milk, and Premature Birth.
- 5.—Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

